

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY MARCH 31, 1882.

NO. 43.

A VALLEY OF DEATH

The Land of Sugar Cane and Corn
a Wide, Still Waste of
Water.

A Gin House Swept Away by the
Great Flood, and 120 Per-
sons Drowned.

An Inoffensive Traveler Falls a
Victim to the Delusion of
a Crank.

R. T. Merrick, a Prominent Democrat,
Takes a Hand in the Star
Route Prosecution.

The Big Overflow.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The Times-Democrat's Troy Landing special says a boat went down on Catahontia lake with 106 head of cattle. The water continues to rise at the rate of 3 1/2 inches per day, and the hills of Catahontia parish are covered with destitute people. At Landell's place on Black river a man named McAdams asked to be taken aboard of a passing boat with his family, and some stock, as the water threatened the destruction of his buildings, but on finding there was no room for his stock he declined to embark. As the boat left the huge waves raised by the wind were shaking the house to its foundations. The Times-Democrat's steamer has entered Black river and is steaming over the fields and through the quarters of plantations, exciting the wonderment of the people, who crowd the lofts of the gin houses. The boat ran two and a half miles inland, the waves caused by the boat splashing through the rooms of the deserted houses.

A gin house below Troy Landing, containing 300 negroes, is threatened.

NATCHEZ, March 29.—The river is stationary, with a slight tendency downward. The back water in Vidalia creek is receding slowly. A better feeling prevails among planters, who hope for a fair crop. The city is crowded with colored refugees. Many are offered work at good wages, but they prefer idleness and government rations.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—A new crevasse, 500 feet wide and 10 feet deep is reported above Donaldsonville. No attempt will be made to close it. Several large plantations were submerged, and many small farmers driven out.

NATCHEZ, March 29.—Information has reached this city of the destruction of the Holston gin near Lake St. John, Tennessee parish, La., by which 120 refugees lost their lives. This gin was one of the largest in north Louisiana, and was packed to overflowing with negroes from adjoining plantations.

A Murderous Crank.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The particulars are received of the murder of A. C. Wingate on a railway train between this city and Louisville. The murderer's name is Wm. Haines. He occupied a berth in the sleeping coach, but was so troublesome that he had to be ejected, and he continued his journey in one of the day coaches. He remained quiet for some time, when suddenly he drew a revolver and without warning fired into the breast of Mr. Wingate, killing him instantly. He then went to the door of the car and fired at the brakeman, but missed him, after which he jumped from the train. Wingate was a peaceable farmer living near Midway, Ky. He was a member of the Baptist church, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors. The conductor says Haines had acted in a crazy manner, and seemed to think some one was trying to rob him.

A Gubernatorial Deadbeat.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina was again arrested to-day, charged with swindling. It is alleged that he represented himself to be a brother of Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, and applied to several parties to cash worthless checks for him, as an accommodation, giving as his excuse for not going to the bank that it was after hours. His victims are many, and some of them declare they will press the charges.

A Michigan Murder.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Crawford, Clare county, Jacob Smith, aged 65, went to the house of a violent-tempered man named Buckner, accompanied by Buckner's divorced wife, who wished to secure the custody of her children. Buckner refused to give up the children, and as Smith turned to leave he received a blow on the head from a mallet which Buckner had in his hands, which killed him on the spot.

A Non-Partisan Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—R. T. Merrick to-day qualified as special attorney for the government in the star route cases. Col. Bliss says the appointment of so pronounced and distinguished a democrat as Merrick was intended to enforce the statement of Attorney General Brewster that there should be no political prejudice in the prosecution.

A Crazy Woman's Work.

LITTLE ROCK, March 29.—A special from Palmyra, Lincoln county, states that Mrs. J. M. Bullard, accompanied by her three

little children, left her home, saying she was going to her father's, some miles distant. The next day the dead bodies of herself and the children were found in a creek in the neighborhood. The necks of the latter were broken. It is thought the woman committed the crime while insane.

A Runaway Mayor's Remorse.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A special from Adrian, Mich., says that during the examination of Ralph Jewett and Francis Stanton for conspiracy with young Navin, the fugitive mayor of that city to defraud the city through the sale of water bonds, it was developed that Navin, since his flight, has written letters to Jewett, condoling with him on his arrest as an accomplice and vindicating him from any connection with the transaction except as an innocent agent. Navin says he will come back and go to the state prison rather than see Jewett suffer wrongfully. He says further that he suffers greatly, and means to pay back every cent he owes. Navin is only 26 years old.

Bradlaugh's Troubles.

LONDON, March 30.—In the court of the queen's bench to-day Clark, plaintiff in the case against Bradlaugh, applied for judgment notwithstanding Bradlaugh's appeal to the house of lords is still pending. Justices Grove and Huddleston gave judgment against Bradlaugh. It is designed to force Bradlaugh into bankruptcy so as to vacate his seat in the commons.

The Garfield Memorial Monument.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the house yesterday the bill incorporating the Garfield memorial hospital passed. Neal, of Ohio, explained that the only purpose of the bill was to make the corporation popular, as under the laws of the District of Columbia no association could be incorporated for a longer period than twenty years.

Come to Bismarck.

CLEVELAND, O., March 28.—A furious hurricane, accompanied by vivid lightning, thunder, hail and rain, swept over this region at noon, yesterday. Numerous trees and several unfinished buildings were prostrated. The weather, which has been remarkably mild, became quite cold after the storm, which lasted about half an hour.

Way Down in "Alabama."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—A storm in southeast Alabama blew down the house of one M. Richardson, in Barbour county, and killed him. R. Preddet, near Outlibert, Ga., Mrs. Pond and Mr. Martin Carbouris were also killed. A number of people were badly hurt and many houses were demolished.

Getting Their Deserts.

NORTH TROY, Vt., March 29.—Edward Peters, convicted of the murder by torture and strangulation of a seven-year old boy at Manesville, Quebec, in November last, is sentenced to be hanged April 28. Clara Peters, convicted of manslaughter in connection with the same crime, is sentenced to ten years at hard labor.

Brutality at Sing Sing.

ALBANY, March 29.—Ex-Keeper Blodgett testified to-day at the inquiry into abuses in Sing Sing prison, that he resigned because he could not stand the evidences of brutality around him, and would not be keeper there again for \$1,000 per month, on account of hearing the moanings and wailings of convicts being "paddled."

Our Canadian Friends.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Canadian visitors concluded their programme of sight-seeing to-day, and expect to divide into three parties, one division going to Winnipeg via St. Paul; another to St. Louis, and the third to Omaha, Kansas City, and perhaps Denver.

The Board Must Go.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A decision by the supreme court to-day that La Salle street shall be vacated probably settles for good that the board of trade will remove to Jackson street. The contract is already let for the clearing of the ground, and it only remains to decide on plans for the building.

The Imprisoned Irish Statesmen.

LONDON, March 29.—In the commons Gladstone ridiculed the idea of allowing the imprisoned Irish members to come to London to vote. The government is bound to be consistent in administering the coercion act.

Sinking of the "Lady Lee."

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The steamer Lady Lee, belonging to the Kansas City Star Line Packet company, sank in the Missouri river near Lexington this morning. She was valued at \$20,000; insured for \$13,000.

A Fight in Sight.

DANVILLE, Va., March 29.—It is suspected that a secret society of colored people will attempt to rescue "Doc." Wright, sentenced to be hanged at Chatham, Friday. The Danville Grays are ordered there.

"Footprints in the Sands of Time."

PARIS, March 29.—The leading journals review Longfellow's career, and declare that his work is imperishable. The Manner Academician translated some of his poems into French.

CREAM OF THE NEWS

Skimmed From Our Midnight Telegrams for the Benefit of the
"Tribune" Readers.

An Amateur Train Robber Tells
How He Was "Bilked" by
Jesse James.

The Points on Which Gen. Swaim
Bases His Opinion in the
Mason Case.

A Faction of the New York Democracy
Resolve to Ostracise John
Kelly Forever.

A Train Robber's Confession.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—Jno. Laird, one of the indicted Blue Cut train robbers, made a confession this afternoon at Independence. He says seven men were with the old gang which was headed by a man he supposed to have been Jesse James. That it was members of the old gang who entered the express car, and went through the train, and that all the country boys did was to keep up the racket on the outside.

After the robbery the entire party went into the woods a short distance from the track, where the leaders, who had all the swag in their possession, said to the boys: "Boys, we haven't got time to divide. They are too hot after us, and we did not get the money we expected anyhow. But we will all meet on the right fork of the Blue next Wednesday evening, just one week from the night of the robbery, and we will divide then." So with that the old gang mounted their horses, no richer than when he started out. Before the night arrived which had been set for the divide, most of them had been safely jailed, and others were fleeing the country as rapidly as possible. Laird declares his belief that the country boys were victims of a put up job.

Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following bills were introduced in the house yesterday:

A bill by Thomas, appropriating \$6,863,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river and for continuing the works already begun in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi river commission.

By Harris, to provide for an assistant secretary of the navy, to be selected from officers of the navy not under the rank of rear admiral, and to receive the highest rate of pay of his grade, and perform the duties of secretary of the navy in the absence of that officer.

By McCook, to restore and fix the inspector general's department of the army.

By Cox, to repeal the license tax now imposed upon commercial travelers in the District of Columbia; also a bill to repeal the act requiring what is known as the "iron clad oath" as condition precedent to holding office.

Swaim and the Sergeant.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It is pretty well understood that one of the principal points upon which Judge Advocate General Swaim bases his opinion in the Mason case is that the charge of assault with intent to kill was not fully established by the evidence presented. Another point is that Mason was not arraigned on a proper charge, as the most serious offense from the military point of view was seditions conduct under circumstances that might have resulted in mutiny. The approval of the report by the president would result in the discharge of Mason from custody, and render him exempt from further proceedings on the part of the military authorities for the same offense.

In Bad Shape.

LITTLE ROCK, March 28.—A Dallas special says attachment suits amounting to nearly \$50,000 have been filed against the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central since Saturday by local creditors. All the rolling stock is to be seized, also lands and other property of the company. Trains run between Dallas and Cleburne in charge of the deputy sheriff. The management of the road made an unsuccessful appeal to the creditors for further leniency.

The federal detective to-day arrested J. B. Wyatt, charged with counterfeiting, at Frankfort, Ky. There are thirty-four indictments.

Squabbling Over the Chairs.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The house committee on elections have voted not to unseat Aiken, of the third district of South Carolina. The sub-committee voted to unseat Finley, of Florida, in favor of Busbo, contestant.

They Have no Use for J. Kelly.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The anti-Kelly Tammany democratic wing met and re-

solved that the so called Kelly-Cornell alliance, is an infamous display of party treason, and they declared that such measures should be taken as will forever assure all loyal democrats that hereafter there will be no cowardly recognition of or compromise with John Kelly.

An Adroit Swindler.

LITTLE ROCK, March 30.—John Calvin is now on trial in Dallas, Texas, as a swindler. It is proved that he has advertised in nearly one hundred newspapers under various names, receiving a large number of letters from Texas postoffices, and much money on different representations. His last scheme which worked successfully, was one in which he claimed that he was authorized to dispose of 3,000 acres of land bequeathed by one Mr. Southall to the widows and orphans of confederate soldiers. He was pocketing a large revenue from his victims when arrested. The United States officers have been after him for two years.

They "Fooled" With a Bad Man.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Two young farmers called last night at the residence of Maj. T. F. Eddington, near Lake City, to visit the major's daughters. During the evening one of the callers named Chilton, being drunk, quarrelled with Eddington, and finally attempted to kill him with a pistol. Eddington procured a revolver and fired at Chilton who had retreated out of doors. The bullet took effect in Chilton's lungs, and the next morning he was found lying dead near the house. The coroner's jury exonerated Eddington, who was nevertheless arrested and lodged in jail.

A Hanging Postponed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 30.—Robert McKinley will not be hanged here to-morrow, his case having been remanded for new trial. McKinley was a convict who killed another convict in the penitentiary. The witnesses to the murder were convicted. The question as to whether a convict's testimony is competent against another convict, has come up for the first time in the history of Tennessee. The governor in his proclamation calling a special legislature to meet April 6, has recommended that the legislature pass a law making the testimony of certain convicts competent in certain cases.

What they Want.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The managers of the national temperance society urge the house of representatives to concur on the senate bill providing for a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, and to oppose the passage of the recent bill which proposes to use exclusively as an educational fund the internal revenue taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits, as a measure seeking to promote popular education by unrighteous means.

Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—President Arthur held his first public reception at the executive mansion to-night. He was assisted by General and Mrs. Grant, several ladies of the cabinet, Mrs. Senator Pendleton, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. McPherson and a few personal lady friends. Col. Rockwell introduced guests to the president. The crowd was enormous, every element of Washington society being present.

Murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Edward Steaher, a saloon keeper of unsavory reputation, shot and killed a young expressman named Wm. Mitchell, in his saloon, 144 West Lake street, to-night. Steaher claims that he was defending his cash box, but friends of Mitchell say Steaher forced a quarrel and shot without provocation.

A Noble Red Man's Ignoble Death.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 28.—Kattatteta, the Alaska Indian murderer, was executed at 11 a. m. He ascended the scaffold firmly and bade all present good-bye. He objected to having his arms pinioned, and force was required to confine them. His neck was broken by the fall, and he died without a struggle.

Hail to Pay.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The Commercial's Lexington, Ind., special says the heaviest hail storm since 1846 passed over this village to-day. The hail was not so large, but was destructive. In two minutes fifteen hundred window glass were broken in a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants.

Theatrical Litigation.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Amberg & Harmon of the Thalia Theatre, through counsel, applied to the United States circuit court to-day for an injunction to prevent Katie Shralit, the German actress, from presenting Sardou's play, "Divorce." The application was refused.

And Still the World Moves.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The World composers struck to-night for a restoration of pay to 45 cents per thousand, and extra pay for tabular work. The World appears to-morrow as usual.

Montana's New Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President to-day nominated Isaac D. McCutcheon, of Michigan, as secretary of the territory of Montana. Commodore Pierre Crosby was also nominated as rear admiral.

GENERAL.

Ex-Senator Sargent Has a Gorgeous
Reception at the Pacific Hotel,
San Francisco.

Bribery in New Jersey—Brutality
at Sing Sing—And the Deuce to
Pay Generally.

Crow Dog, the Slayer of Spotted Tail,
Sentenced to Hang on the 11th
of May.

Guiteau's Exceptions—Railway News
—Union of Indiana Editors—For-
eign and Home Telegrams.

New Born Railways.

LITTLE ROCK, March 30.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the Marshall & Northwestern narrow-gauge railroad company at Austin. Capital and stock \$660,000 with right to increase. The road is to run from Marshall to Mt. Pleasant through Harrison, Camp, Morrison and Titus counties, and tap the Texas & St. Louis. A charter has been filed at Austin by the El Paso & White Oak railroad company; capital stock \$500,000.

Guiteau's Fight for Life.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case are signed. The exceptions are to the non-admission of certain evidence, and to the rulings of the judge on points of law. The proceedings in the case will when completed fill two quarto volumes of about 1,000 pages each. District Attorney Corkhill intends to present the bill for hearing April 24, the first day of the next term.

Gathering Them In.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has just absorbed the Hastings & Stillwater road, the Illinois & Wisconsin, the Janesville, Rockford & Beloit, and Iowa & Eastern. All are short lines, but their aggregate value is over one million dollars. The transfers have all been made quietly, and just leaked out to-day.

Sargent's Send Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Ex-Senator A. A. Sargent, the newly appointed minister to Berlin, was given a splendid banquet and reception to-night at the Pacific hotel by a large number of merchants and professional men of the city. Several hundred guests were present, including resident consuls, vice consuls and leading representative of other governments.

Bribery in the Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—When the governor's veto of the Jersey City water grant bill was called up in the house to-day a member informed the body that he had in his possession \$500 of \$1,000 promised him if he would vote for the passage of the bill notwithstanding the veto of the governor. A committee of investigation was appointed.

Sporting.

MOBILE, March 30.—To-day's races: Mile and a quarter, Batheron won; Bayard second, Manolen third. Time 2:20 1/2. Mile heats—Eddie H. won first and third; Texan second heat, Watchman distanced; time 1:50, 1:51 1/2, 1:53 1/2, 1:53 1/2. Mile—Balthazar won, Fisherman second, Eva third; time 1:20 1/2.

Fall of a Figurehead.

LITTLE ROCK, March 30.—Dallas officials of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central railroad state that the recent failure of McCortley will not embarrass the corporation in the least, McCortley being a mere figurehead in the association.

Bold Conspiracy to Get Rich.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—About thirty publishers of country newspapers met in this city to-day and formed an association for mutual benefit in a financial way. They named themselves the editors' and publishers' union of Indiana, and elected officers.

Consolidated Railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29.—Articles of consolidation of the Cleveland, Indiana & St. Louis railroad with the Paris, Montezuma & Northwestern railroad were filed with the secretary of state to-day.

Sicilian Vespers.

PALERMO, March 30.—The Sicilian vesper commemoration begins to-morrow. Garibaldi is exerting himself to maintain tranquility.

Fire in Amherst College.

AMHERST, MASS., March 30.—Walker Hall, one of the Amherst college buildings, is ruined by fire. Loss, \$185,000; insurance, \$72,000.

Crow Dog Will Hang.

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 29.—Crow Dog, recently convicted of the murder of Spotted Tail, is sentenced to be hanged, May 11.

IMPERFECT PAGE

CLARK'S FORK MINES.

Gen. Brislin, in a letter of recent date to the New York Herald, says: "I lately read in the Herald quite a long telegram, describing the Clark's Fork mines of Montana, and announcing new and valuable discoveries. These mines have long been known to me, and I am glad to see the Herald leading the way in making them known to the world. As long ago as 1876, when I commanded the military forces at Fort Ellis, M. T., information of the exceeding richness of Clark's Fork in precious metals was conveyed to me by hunters, guides and prospectors. I was told that untold wealth existed in a narrow space on Soda Butte Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone river. The remoteness of the region and a disbelief in miners' tales led me to receive with much allowance the story that an immense deposit of gold and silver existed within 115 miles of Fort Ellis. Time and again I was solicited to send troops to penetrate the country and uncover the mines. We were fully engaged then with the Sioux under Sitting Bull, and I had no soldiers spare to protect a mining camp on Clark's Fork or anywhere else. I had almost forgotten the matter when the battle of Little Big Horn and the slaughter of Custer and his men, followed by the flight of the Sioux northward, uncovered the Clark's Fork district and the miners rushed in. Soon stories of marvelous discoveries began to be circulated, and I was urged to come and see for myself the richness of the region. My post trader, Mr. Charles W. Hoffman, loaned a gray mare and Mr. Pease fitted out a miner to go up and see the new mines. This man located the Great Republic mine, since sold to Mr. Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his associates for \$50,000. Mr. Hoffman, in consideration of having loaned his gray mare, received a one-third interest in this mine. I was told of these discoveries, and from time to time heard of the development of other mines. Mr. Hoffman, in a letter now yellow with age, gave me the following description of his claim:

The Great Republic Ledge extends 1,500 feet along the vein of ore and 300 each side from the vein. The vein runs in a north-westerly direction, and is situated in the Blackmore district, on the south side of Soda Butte creek, and distant from the creek about one mile. The ore is argentiferous galena, with carbonates, and can be easily worked. The vein can be plainly seen running along the side of the mountain. It has been opened at both ends, and at five or six places along the ledge. The ore shows a width of from three to twenty-three feet. The shafts I have made are from five to thirty feet deep. The mine is splendidly located, having thousands of acres of fine timber and the best of water adjacent to it. There are many other mines as yet undeveloped to a depth of more than thirty feet. The country is only partially explored, but what is known of it shows one of the most wonderfully rich mineral districts in the world. Miners who have been to Colorado and California and worked in all the rich mines say that for the amount of work done and the money expended the Great Republic shows more ore in sight than any mine they ever saw. One thing is certain, that for every \$5 expended in opening the mine \$20 worth of ore has been taken out. The question now is to get some one with money enough to open a road and ship our ore or put up machinery to reduce it here.

Such was Mr. Hoffman's account of the Clark's Fork mines years ago. Mr. Pease relates that when he took Mr. Hoffman's gray mare to send a man to the mines Mr. Hoffman was not at home, and on his return was very angry, and denounced Pease as a fool. Mr. Pease said he would give Hoffman one-third of what the man found, and Mr. Hoffman said he would take two bits for his share. Mr. Pease then said he would pay \$40 for the mare, and to this Mr. Hoffman agreed. When the miner returned, however, Mr. Hoffman gladly took a one-third interest for the use of the animal. This old gray mare has since brought Mr. Hoffman in over \$15,000 by her lucky trip.

Mr. Hoffman had ore taken from his ledge and sent to Mr. Charles Rumley, assayer at Helena, M. T., and it showed \$83.88 per ton in silver. Another assay by the same authority showed \$208.83 to the ton and a fourth lot \$369.54. A fifth lot sent to Samuel Brady, assayed \$670.75. The sixth lot, sent to Philadelphia, showed \$124.08 per ton. The seventh lot, twelve sacks, weighing 842 pounds, was forwarded to Balbach & Sons, Newark, N. J. It returned \$76.25 in currency. Mr. Balbach wrote, praising the character of the ores and said he had never worked ore that gave him greater satisfaction. One assay of a lot of this ore showed \$1,181.25 per ton. Returns of 4,440 pounds of the ore sold at Salt Lake to brokers showed \$98.87, after deducting two per cent for lead standard and allowing for moisture.

Since 1876 many discoveries have been

made and the value of the mines fully established. Jay Cooke, Frank Thomson and other men of influence and money have taken hold of the mines, and they will soon become known throughout the country and probably throughout the world.

Soda Butte creek, where the mines are located, is a small stream and tributary to the Yellowstone. The valley of Soda Butte creek is about half a mile wide and the mountains rise abruptly on the south side to index peaks. On the north there is a gradual and steep ascent to the summit of Henderson and Miller mountains. A streak of blue limestone and quartzite, in which the Great Republic is located, can be traced through other mines around the rim of the mountain, south to Soda Butte creek, and up that creek in an unbroken line to Clandall creek, some twenty-five miles. Looking to the north side we see two ridges, Miller mountain and Henderson mountain, between which rises Crown Butte, a peculiar formation. Miller creek heads in the gaps formed by these peaks and flows into Soda Butte creek. There is an endless variety of formations and the country is as picturesque as could well be imagined. The ores found on Miller's mountain are low grade and smelt freely. One mine, the Uncle Sam, has a shaft six feet square and thirty-four feet deep, where it rests on a solid bed of ore. The ore on Henderson mountain is more base and very rich. Between Miller and Henderson mountains and on the west side of Crown Butte is the Black Warrior mine. The ore of this mine is brittle silver and telluride of gold, carrying ten per cent of lead and showing large quantities of ruby silver and black sulphates. The ore at a depth of thirty-three feet assayed as follows:

- No. 1—131 ounces of silver and \$60 in gold per ton.
- No. 2—191 ounces of silver and \$85 in gold per ton.
- No. 3—512 ounces of silver and \$251 in gold per ton.
- No. 4—40,570 ounces of silver and \$3,316 in gold.
- No. 5—15,570 ounces of silver and \$1,638 in gold.

These assays were made on ore at ten, twelve, twenty, twenty-three and thirty-six feet in depth of the shaft. It will be observed that the ore rapidly increases in value as the shaft deepens. This rich mine is owned by three men who a year ago were poor as church mice. At thirty-six feet in depth the vein is over eight feet wide and shows a solid body of ore. The walls are of slate and perfectly perpendicularly. The ore improves from the surface downward, and it will be observed that one-third of the yield is in gold. Two years ago a half-interest in the Black Warrior was offered for \$600. When I became satisfied in 1879 of the existence of a great body of rich ores on Clark's Fork the whole country in which the mines are located could have been bought for \$100,000.

THE MOUSE RIVER REGION.

The Pioneer Press of the 18th inst. has an emphatic and lengthy editorial on the question of the Mouse river region. It declares most positively that all that country nineteen years ago was ceded to the United States by the Turtle Mountain Chippewas. It says that these Indians have not a shadow of title to any territory at all in northern Dakota. They are simply a remnant of what were formerly known as the Pembina Chippewas, and their title to all territory claimed by them or the Red Lake Chippewas west of the Red river was extinguished by the treaty with these Indians, since known as the Red lake and Pembina treaty, made in 1863 by Senator Ramsey. The Pembina Indians, including the Turtle Mountain division, were present at the treaty, and were represented by their chiefs in the cession then made. And that cession expressly included all the territory claimed by them in Minnesota or Dakota except the Red lake reservation, especially described by boundaries. All the rest of the territory claimed by the Red Lake and Pembina bands was ceded to the United States. So absolute and sweeping was this cession that the treaty did not even provide a reservation for the Pembina Indians except one section for Red Bear, a Pembina chief. But several years thereafter, while E. P. Smith was agent for the Chippewas, the government purchased for the sum of \$25,000 a township of land of the White Earth Indians, being a part of their reservation, as a home for the Pembina Indians. All these Indians were thereupon removed by the government to the White Earth reservation, where the government had houses built and lands broken for them and furnished rations for their temporary subsistence. About half of them remained, and are now doing well, and are among the best and most industrious Indians on the res-

ervation. But the other half, some two hundred in number, remained only long enough to consume the rations temporarily provided for them, and then wandered back to their old haunts. They are miserable, thieving vagabonds most of them, oscillating from one side of the international boundary to the other, who never could be persuaded to abandon their vagrant life as half hunters and half beggars and thieves, and settle down to work for their living on their reservation. It is these fellows in whose behalf it is now pretended that they own one of the most beautiful and desirable portions of northern Dakota. It is plain upon the face of the scheme that it is a mere job gotten up by some white men and the cunning half-breeds allied by family relationship to these Indians, and who expect to make a handsome speculation out of the proposed cession, as the half-breeds usually do.

As Mr. Washburn's bid relating to the consolidation of the Chippewa Indians also assumes a cession of the territory claimed by the Turtle Mountain Indians to be necessary, we trust he will take the trouble to investigate the question whether they have any title, and we are confident that he will find that they have not, and that the provisions of his bill which assumes that they have, are superfluous and should be stricken out. In lieu of them it is only necessary to empower the government to put these Indians by force, if necessary, where they belong—upon the White Earth reservation and rid the people of Dakota of the nuisance of their presence and their fraudulent claims together.

All that is necessary to open this fertile belt of territory to the swift tide of settlement now beating on its borders, is for the Indian department to recognize the fact that the Indian title has been extinguished by treaties on file in its archives. If Delegate Pettigrew or Representative Washburn wishes to hasten the opening of that region to settlement, the shortest, easiest and cheapest way to accomplish it is to introduce the interior department to a casual acquaintance with its own post official transactions.

DAKOTA'S PUBLIC MEN.

Dakota is assuming such a position in the politics of the land as to render her public men objects of sufficient interest to occupy the attention of correspondents of such leading papers as the Cincinnati Commercial. In a recent issue of that journal appeared a short biographical sketch of Dakota's public men of the present and of the past ten or fifteen years. The correspondent evidently knows them all, as he "calls the turn" on his subjects with remarkable accuracy—presents their chief characteristics, briefly but to the point. We print a few of these biographies, together with the correspondent's introduction:

Dakota's public men are as capable as they are ambitious. They are generally most successful who are most pugnacious. Western communities like men who are good fighters; pluck is trumps nine times out of ten. Your average pioneer wouldn't be caught dead with a pup that would whine when you hold him up by the nape of the neck. Dakota's public men, as a general rule, don't whine when they are held up. Let me tell you about a few of the gentlemen.

At Yankton, there is Collector and ex-Governor Pennington, who is an unexceptionable gentleman, exceptionally on the make. Pennington is well liked just now, because it is understood that his nature is not porcine, and he is politically aware when he is possessed of a sufficiency.

Ex-Chief Justice Peter Shannon isn't as happy as he was before Senator Windom and Delegate Pettigrew paid off old debts. In his retirement he is followed by respectful commiseration. It is given up on all hands that Shannon is positively not the wickedest man in Dakota. His ability is conceded. Judge and ex-United States Senator Edgerton, Shannon's successor, is credited with the capabilities of a new broom.

Ex-Associate Justice Brookings, now of Sioux Falls, has enemies whom he came honestly by. To him Dakota owes the beginning of her railroad system. The first locomotive that ever entered the territory was named W. W. Brookings. He is a pushing, driving, public-spirited citizen.

There is Territorial Secretary George H. Hand, who is a thoroughbred Dakotaian—modest, sterling and well beloved. Hayes showed his hand on Hand. When the territorial gubernatorial vacancy occurred, by reason of the death of the former excellent occupant of the chair, the people of the territory, without reference to politics, petitioned Rutherford B. Hayes to make Hand their governor. The petitions were voluminous, and Hand, who had by virtue of his office been acting governor quite frequently, moved not a peg in the game. The appointment sought was directly in the line of civil service promotions and was one eminently fit to be made; but President Hayes ignored Hand and sent out a gen-

tleman from New England, to whom let me devote a paragraph.

Nehemiah G. Ordway. Yankeeedom has much to suffer for. It is charged with wooden nutmegs, impossible clocks, and the importation of Samuel L. Clemens. Now charge up Gov. Ordway to the same account. Coming to Dakota from eastern political pastures, without a knowledge of the composition of the Dakota character, and presumably with little interest in aught save his own personal aggrandizement, he started with the full intention of ruling the entire roost. Instead, however, the roost seems to have ruled Ordway. He vetoed bill after bill, and the intelligent legislature just doubled itself up and laughed. Then it passed the bills over his veto with diligence and dispatch. There wasn't anything gaudy about that legislature; it just sat down on the governor neatly, expeditiously, and as simply as a b. c. The harder he vetoed the harder it sat down on him, until it is a question destined to assume grave historical proportions as to whether or not Ordway at this present writing, in his heart of hearts, really thinks he is as much of a great original North American statesman as he once thought he was. Ordway is a great fat fellow who has spent twenty years of his life in trying to ape the manners of the big citizen. He was fifteen years sergeant-at-arms of the national house of representatives.

Delegate Pettigrew, who represents Dakota in congress, is tall, dashing and unique. He has his good traits and his bad traits, the former predominating. He is full of information concerning those he hates. It is understood that his friendship is lasting and his hate eternal. He is after Ordway tooth and toenail, and Ordway's head is expected to drop into the basket almost and day. Pettigrew is a worker, and is working hard for division and admission. It would be a boon to everybody if there could be a trinity of division, admission and silence.

FEW men are too poor to obtain a home in Dakota, truthfully says the Dakota News. The homestead law grants settlers 160 acres on condition of continued residence for five years and the payment of land office fees amounting to eighteen dollars. One hundred and sixty acres at \$1.25 per acre are granted by pre-emption on condition of improvements and a continued residence for six months. Under the timber act 160 acres may be had on condition that ten acres of the area be planted to trees, cultivated and protected for eight years. Honorably discharged soldiers are allowed to deduct the time of their service, not to exceed four years. So it is easy to become a land owner in North Dakota, and of the best land that the sun ever shown upon, at a trifling cost. Unimproved deeded lands are worth \$5 per acre. Young men, and even old men who are dragging along in the rut at the east, if they want to get out of it should come to Dakota, and secure land that cannot be equalled for productiveness—land that in five years time will be worth at least fifteen to twenty dollars per acre. The land is waiting for the sturdy yeoman to plow and plant ere it shoots forth the bountiful harvest.

THE following taken from the Oregonian shows the stuff of which Mr. Villard, president of the North Pacific, is made: "When Mr. Villard first came to Oregon the freight rate on the Oregon and California railroad, from Roseburg to Portland, was \$12 per ton. It is now \$6. When he formed the Oregon Railway Navigation Company, the rate from Walla Walla to Portland was \$13 per ton. It is now \$8. The principle of railroad operations in such a country, with the class of business which is here relied upon to support the road, was doubtless laid down by Mr. Villard in his address to the citizens of the Puget Sound country in October last, when he said: 'The prosperity of the communities which support a given railroad enterprise depends on the prices their products command as much as upon anything else. I know we can only prosper with the communities which gives us business, and this prosperity is only possible by allowing them to get their products as cheaply as possible to the markets of the world.' Nor has anything in the management of the companies under Mr. Villard's control shown that this principle was not being observed and carried out as far as possible."

THE editor of the Mandan postage stamp offers to bet \$5 that he will strike off 150 papers daily by the first of June, and yet with all the sand that the Missouri river has bestowed upon the people of Mandan, there is not one of them who appears to have enough to take up the wager.

WHAT has General Freight Agent Hanford, of the North Pacific, done that the editor of the Mandan Pioneer should call him handsome?

THE artesian well man has been telegraphed for and will probably arrive in two weeks and begin boring.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE "Oscar Wilde Quadrille" and the "Too Too Waltz" are the coming dances, according to the best authority.

THE Yellowstone Journal says that J. B. Hubbell has been appointed timber agent for the North Pacific company.

It is rumored that the North Pacific intends to commence the erection of machine shops and round house at Miles City at once.

ABOUT 1,600 of Sitting Bull's band of hostiles have been transferred from the Standing Rock to the Cheyenne river agency, which will very materially increase Maj. Love's Indian family.

SPEAKING on the division and admission question of Dakota the Hot Springs (Ark.) Sentinel Star soundly remarks: "Leaving out the question of both political parties, it is the people of Dakota who ask for it, and as they are entitled to it under all law and precedent, there it no good reason why their request should not be granted."

THE bands of sheep in Beaverhead county, M. T., according to the Dillon Tribune, are reported to be in better condition than the cattle. The late snow storm proved to be especially hard on poor cattle, and many of the poorer cattle in different localities will die, as the feed, which was scant, has been entirely buried under the snow.

WE are advised, says the Helena Herald, that parties, who have cut and hauled ties and other railroad material to the line of the road upon the lower Yellowstone, are meeting with rejection except at prices set by those in authority—the reason being, that such parties were not authorized and have selected the most available timber.

ANOTHER new Dakota newspaper comes to the Tribune, which the Tribune regards as another evidence of a boom for the particular locality in which it is printed. The new candidate is published at Bathgate, Pembina county. The paper shows no journalistic merit, it simply shows that Bathgate has a boom and needed an organ to keep it up.

THE Union Pacific railroad company have agreed to build a Black Hills branch road to Deadwood the present season, if the Hills counties will vote \$600,000 bonds. It is a little odd that no proposition has ever been made to the Hills people by the North Pacific. A branch road to Deadwood will pay as soon as it is completed, and will prove a very rich feeder in less than a decade. That's going to be a mighty rich and big country.

POOR Scoville! He gave up his business, devoted half a year to an unprofitable and losing job, endured reproach and insult from the wretch who he was defending, suffered abuse and criticism from every part of the nation—all for sweet charity's sake, and now goes down-hearted and empty-handed home, cursed by those whose prayers should follow him. Truly his lines are hard. He made a mistake in getting into the Gaiteau family.

A MALE church choir, with a male organist, is an innovation in Sioux City church music. The choir is located at the right of the pulpit. The innovation, in the estimation of the Tribune, is calculated to increase the number of the lady auditors but to decrease the element that fattens the contribution box. For it is an indisputable fact that the liberal givers go to church for a great part to feast their eyes on the charms of the girls in the choir.

THREE days after the terrible railroad accident on the Nor h Pacific, the Fargo Argus says: "The cause of the railroad accident at Soapstone Cut, on the North Pacific is yet unexplained. The snow plow and engine seemed to have passed the bridge in safety, but the three sleeping cars of the work train went through. Seven men were burned outright, two were burned to death after the accident, and nineteen were more or less seriously injured." How would Bismarck people be pleased with such a newspaper.

A SALOON keeper at Deadwood, known as John Conover, has been detected in selling whiskey to the Indians who are at that place as witnesses in the Crow Dog case. There is a disposition, shown by the papers of that town at least, to send the guilty party over the road. It seems to be a great crime to sell an Indian one small drink of the elegant booze, but it's nothing to fill a white man up 365 days and nights in a year. This is owing, perhaps, to the fact that the government regards the red man as much better and purer and more guileless than the white.

THE Grand Forks Herald of the 21st says: "E. H. Conibear, of Mineral, Ill., arrived here yesterday morning with a chartered train of nineteen cars of emigrant moveables and live stock, one baggage car and two passenger coaches with fifty-nine passengers. The owners of these outfits are mostly persons of means representing in the aggregate a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. They have one hundred and five head of horses and mules besides a number of cows, hogs, chickens, ducks, dogs, etc." Such shipments are the result of the previous year's advertising. Next year they will be coming to Bismarck in chartered trains. Winnipeg has been spending thousands of dollars during the past ten years in advertising that region and the result is now well known.

A SPECIAL Washington telegram under date of the 22d to the Pioneer Press, says that Representative J. P. Leedom of Ohio has completed a minority report, to be submitted from the committee on territories to the house, on the proposition to admit Dakota as a state. He bases his report chiefly on the allegation that the southern half of Dakota does not contain the population deemed necessary to the admission of a state. It further says the efforts to secure the admission of Dakota as a state was purely a political movement, exclusively in the interest of certain politicians, who are seeking to accomplish their designs, and that of those who appeared in Washington in behalf of admission not one was an agriculturalist. The indications are that the admission of Dakota will become a party question, with the democrats solidly opposed.

STUPENDOUS SCHEME.

PURCHASE BY H. CLARK & CO., OF
60,000 ACRES OF LAND.

The Townsite of Coulson Platted
and the Point to Be Made the
Metropolis of the Yellow-
stone Valley.

A Genuine B. m.

From time to time the TRIBUNE has taken occasion to publish considerable news regarding the Yellowstone Valley, Clark's Fork and the Maginnis country, in Montana, into which the North Pacific railroad is now making its way. For some time the new town of Coulson has been talked of as the coming metropolis of that whole country, and now that fact is assured. Mr. Herman Clark, well known as one of the most energetic and extensive contractors on the North Pacific, arrived in Bismarck last evening. He and his New York associates, all large capitalists, have purchased the whole valley of the Yellowstone tributary to the townsite of Coulson, as well as the townsite itself. This huge tract of land comprises 60,000 acres of railroad land, or a strip five miles wide and thirty miles long. The plan is to people the valley immediately and for the purpose of accomplishing this, special inducements will be offered settlers of the right kind. The proprietors have already arranged for 100 families from Wisconsin to go out. Fifty or sixty of the men, the heads of some of these families, will go out to Coulson in about ten days as pioneers. These, in due time, will be followed by the remainder.

THE LAND IS VERY RICH

and the soil deep. A canal for irrigation purposes is to be built the entire length of the tract, fifty feet wide, and by the terms of the contract with the North Pacific, must have an average depth of running water of fourteen inches. This will make a veritable paradise for farmers, as every foot of the ground can be irrigated at just the proper time, and the crops that may be expected from that section will surprise the most sanguine Montananian. The country is mostly prairie, with some pine timber. The Clark's Fork river runs into the Yellowstone from the south. There is no end to the supply of fuel to be found in the region of this river.

From Coulson is projected a railroad to Benton, and this point will be the shipping point for the great herders of Montana, as it is the junction of four great grazing valleys. Tributary to Coulson is a great mineral country. The Great Republic gold mine is located there. This was sold a short time ago for \$50,000, and is the mine that Jay Cooke, in his palmy days was interested in. An immense network of mineral deposits are cropping out all over the country everywhere in that vicinity and a great many people are turning into the country from all directions, especially from the Black Hills and Miles City. In a northerly direction the mineral deposits are abundant and the grazing is splendid.

BOUND TO BOOM.

The townsite scheme is an enormous one. The promoters, it is stated, have a very neat arrangement with the railroad company, whereby the latter is to make extensive improvements—build large round houses, repair shops, etc. It is the end of the Yellowstone division and 100 acres in the town has been set aside for the use of the company. Coulson will become a great distributing point and undoubtedly be by all odds the largest city in the Yellowstone valley. It is far enough west of Bismarck to become such and its enterprising owners are men with almost unlimited means, which they propose to use to good advantage to both the people who settle in the valley and themselves.

A GREAT CORPORATION.

The St. Paul Globe of the 21st says of the scheme: "At present the whole property is in the possession of H. Clark & Co. It is the intention, however, to change the company to a corporation, and the papers carrying this into effect will be filed to-day. The corporation will be a close one. None of the stock will be put on the market, but will be taken by the members, and will be all paid up. The name of the corporation will be 'The Minnesota & Montana Land and Improvement Company.' There is to be no speculation about it. The corporation proposes to make a permanent investment, and will go into a general business of loaning money to settlers, on easy terms, for the purpose of helping them along. They have already six sawmills, made by the Buckeye Sawmill company of Ohio, which are on the way to Coulson, where they will be set up in convenient localities along the rivers. Others will follow, and ample facilities will thus be furnished all to obtain lumber at moderate rates. Lumber for the railroad bridges will also be saved out there, and altogether, with the assistance of the North Pacific railroad thrown in favor of the town, and with the capital of the corporation, it is likely that an immense city will grow out of the little struggling town that now bears the modest title of Coulson. The corporation will consist of H. Clark and J. B. Westbrooke, of New York, and T. C. Kurz, of Moorhead. The capital stock will be \$200,000, all paid up. Three hundred thousand dollars is to be put into improvement immediately. A bank has been already organized. The cashier, Mr. Geo. B. Hulme, of New York, will be here Monday. Coulson is laid out and platted, and the intention is to sell property at very moderate prices in order to let all have a chance to live and make money. All the pecuniary assistance needed will be furnished all that go there, the idea being to build up the town as rapidly as possible, consistent with solidity and permanence. A donation has been made to all churches of half a block of ground for church structures, and in addition liberal donations will be made for schools. One of the principal improvements that are to be made is the digging of a ditch or canal, to run the whole length of the valley, a distance of thirty miles, to be fed by the Yellowstone river at the upper end. The canal will have a fall of five feet to the mile."

The Mouse River Question.

"I have investigated," says the Pioneer Press' Washington correspondent, under the date of the 23d, "the Turtle mountain Indian matter and can best summarize my

information by relating the purport of the statements made to me by Messrs. Washburn and Pettigrew. These gentlemen are in full accord upon all pending measures relating to Indians and lands, including the Pettigrew bill and the Washburn consolidation bill also, in the emphatic statement that, having examined the subject carefully, they are satisfied that the Indians have not a shadow of a title. Yet, says Mr. Washburn, the commissioner of Indian affairs is contending that the reverse of this is the case. Therefore this proposed legislation is necessary. Commissioner Price says there are 9,500,000 acres of land in the Turtle mountain region, and that it will be necessary, first, to obtain the consent of the Indians on the White Earth reservation to allow the Turtle mountain Indians to go upon the White Earth; second, the consent of the Turtle mountain fellows to go to White Earth; third, to allot lands in severalty to the Turtle mountaineers, or fourth to set aside 500,000 acres of these 9,500,000 acres upon which to locate the Turtle mountain people, the remainder of the lands to be disposed of as congress may direct.

Coal in Dakota.

The Lead City Tribune says: A matter of unusual interest to the settlers in the great northwest is the matter of the fuel supply on the immense prairies where wood is almost unknown. Recent investigations show that the coal fields of Dakota are of immense extent, extending from the Missouri river on the east to its western boundary, and from the Black Hills on the south to the British Possessions on the north, making an area of 100,000 square miles of coal bearing territory, besides a new district lately discovered in the Mouse River country, which promises a rich development. The Bismarck Tribune says of the recent discoveries: The total thickness of the different veins discovered is about twenty-four feet, in which a coal field containing 2,500,000,000 tons of available coal. The coal in this field is classified into four distinct veins—the upper vein three feet thick, the second vein four feet thick, the third or Merriam vein from seven to sixteen feet thick, the fourth or "Boss" vein four feet thick. This vein has a solid sandstone roof of forty-six feet in thickness, and Bly & Thompson are at present sinking a shaft to this vein which will be between 100 and 200 feet in depth. The analysis of drillings from this vein shows 25 per cent. more fixed carbon than any vein yet discovered. Bly's mine, which is one of the most extensively worked in the territory, has two separate slopes about 1,700 feet long, intersecting both the second and Merriam veins, the latter of which is sixteen feet below water level. It is at this mine that the shaft is being sunk to the fourth or "Boss" vein, which is the fourth shaft in the territory for the development of coal. It is from these mines that the supply of coal for the use of Bismarck and the settlers of northern Dakota is shipped, as well as for the use of the North Pacific railroad, steamboats, mills, foundries, elevators, etc. Bly & Thompson have also developed a seven foot vein of very nice clean coal at the North Pacific crossing of the Little Missouri. This vein is forty feet down the track, which makes it very convenient for handling, as the coal is dumped through a chute into the cars. The coal mined from this vein is used by the railroad and shipped to settlers between the Little Missouri and Glendive, M. T. The different veins have a similar appearance, the lower veins containing the largest per cent. of carbon and volatile matter. The coal mines are free from trouble and disturbance from fire damp, and contain a small per cent. of sulphur.

Judge Cox Impeached.

Judge Cox, of Minnesota, who has been on trial before the court of impeachment for a long time, has been convicted. It has cost our sister state many thousands of dollars to find out what nearly everybody knew. He was charged with drunkenness on the bench. In an interview with a St. Paul Dispatch reporter the judge said he intended to leave Minnesota and go to work and try and carve out a place and business for himself. He continued: "I shall try Dakota—what exact place, I have not yet selected, but I think I shall go to Grand Forks. I have had a great deal of land office practice which is very remunerative, and I hope to get started once more and that in a short time."

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trespassing upon any portion of the sw 1/4 of sec. 32, town 139 n., range 80 w.

Known as the Jackman Claim.

and lying within the corporate limits of the city of Bismarck. JOHN J. JACKMAN, 615d&w

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T. February 28, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the Register and Receiver, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., April 5th, 1882, viz:

John P. Hoagland, D. S. No. 243 filed August 10th, 1880, and alleging settlement August 12th, 1880, for the 1/2 sec. 32, n. e. 1/4, n. e. 1/4, section 24, township 139 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: G. Thornwald, P. Malloy, John Larson, and Maurice O'Brien, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice Bismarck.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest—Timber Culture.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., January 24th, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Paul C. Hansen against Geo. H. Stuart, Jr., for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 71, dated July 24, 1878, upon the lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, section 20, township 139 north, range 71 west, in Kidder county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that he has not broken or cultivated any portion of said land since date of entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Mathey, deceased, must exhibit the same to the undersigned administrator, accompanied with the necessary vouchers, at the city of Bismarck, D. T., within four months after the first publication of this notice, otherwise said claims will be barred.

VALENTINE SCHRECK, Administrator. Dated Feb. 20, 1882. J. E. Canand attorney for administrator, 38-40

The People of D A K O T A

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

C., ST. P., M. & O. RY.

This route, through Ely and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the main through line from

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL
To Chicago,

That runs passenger trains through without change with Pullman Palace Sleepers on all express trains. Also remember that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y is the

ONLY LINE

Running through trains between

ST. PAUL & COUNCIL BLUFFS,

With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C., St. P., M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the Northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Ely and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C., ST. P., M. & O.
F. B. CLARKE, T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't,
Gen'l Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

INSURANCE FIRE AND MARINE

In the Following Companies:

Springfield	\$1,361,948 00
Western, Toronto	1,150,542 00
Firemen's Fund	811,673 00
Star of New York	608,803 00
St. Paul Fire and Marine	558,483 00
American Central	550,296 00

\$5,042,045 00

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent.

Views of the YELLOWSTONE, Bad Lands, BLACK HILLS

and

Upper Missouri,

Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by

Octavius HAYDEN,
Official Photographer, U. S. R. R., Fargo, D. T.
Catalogues free.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Harlow A. Gale and Elizabeth C. Gale his wife, mortgagors, to William W. McNair, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey, to the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota to wit: the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north of range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing according to the United States survey thereof, eighty acres more or less; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Harlow A. Gale to the said W. W. McNair, for the sum of ten hundred twenty-three dollars (\$1,023), payable one year after date with ten per cent interest per annum until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 4 p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page six (6).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven and 80-100 dollars (\$1,477 80-100) as principal and interest on said note, and thirty and seventy-five one hundredths dollars taxes paid by the mortgagee on said land, together with seventy-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney fees in case of foreclosure. And that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and provided for in the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including taxes paid and attorney fees provided as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursements of sale.

Wm. W. McNair, Mortgagee.
Dated March 8th, 1882.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. 40-46

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., February 27, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 10 o'clock a. m., April 15, 1882, viz:

Warren Fousen.

D. S. No. 418, made June 15, 1881, alleging settlement same day, for the southeast quarter section 4, township 139 north, range 73 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: D. P. Henson, C. W. Watkins, Otis Johnson and Henry I. Wright, all of Kidder county, D. T., and postoffice Steele.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

YOU CAN TRAVEL 4000 MILES

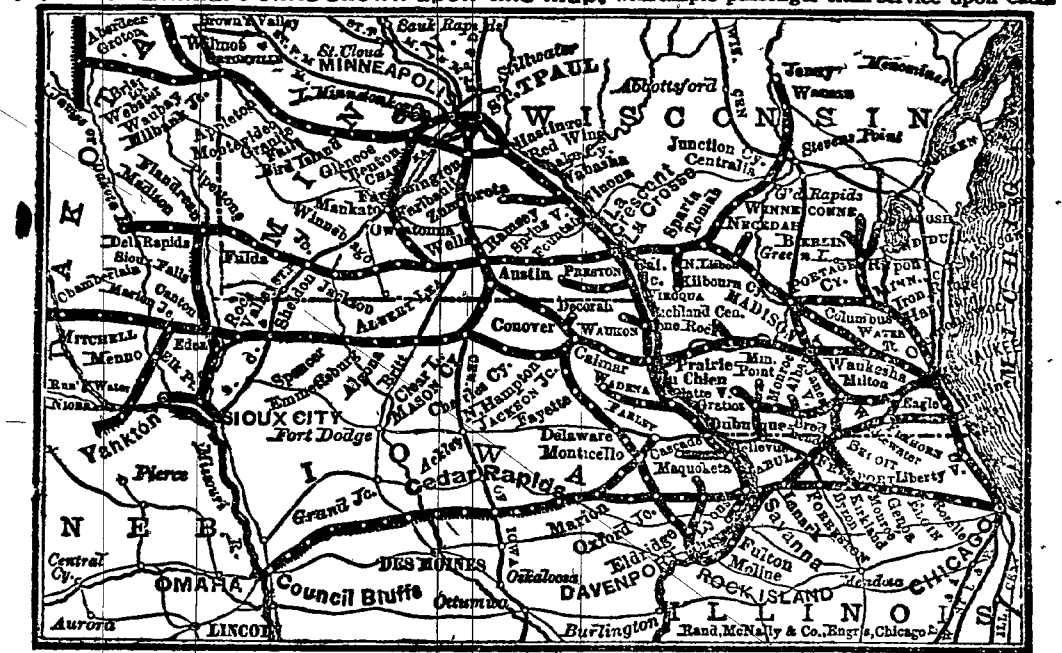
ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA and DAKOTA,
OVER THE ROADS OF THE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY CO.,

Without doubling on your tracks. This magnificent system reaches almost every important TOWN, CITY and SUMMER RESORT in the GREAT NORTHWEST. It includes the only Through unbroken lines owned by any one Company, Between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and forms with its connections the picturesque

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE,

Between St. Louis and Northern Minneapolis. It also includes Through Routes between ALL the Terminal Points shown upon this Map, with ample passenger train service upon each.



Remember, this Company OWNS all Roads shown above in heavy lines.

Reference to the Official Railway Guides or the Time Tables published by the Company, will show that the C. M. & St. P. can take you in its Splendid Passenger Trains, at Express Speed, over its own Superb Tracks, FROM almost anywhere TO almost anywhere in the Five Great States named above.

ITS ROAD-BED, SUPERSTRUCTURE and EQUIPMENTS COMBINE ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

It runs its own MAGNIFICENT SLEEPERS upon all Through Trains, and its own PARLOR CARS—the finest in the world.

Its RAIL ROAD HOTELS and DINING HALLS are noted for their superior excellence.

While it connects the prominent Business Centres of the Northwest, it has also upon its lines more Health and Pleasure Resorts and greater Scenic Attractions than any other system of roads upon the continent.

Its Magnificent New Union Depot, on Madison Canal and Adams Streets, Chicago, is the most elegant and commodious Passenger Station in the United States.

It is conceded by the Traveling Public, to be in all things, THE LEADING LINE.

R. S. MERRILL, W. C. VAN HORNE, A. Y. H. CARPENTER, J. H. PAGE,
Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Superintendent, Asst. Pass and Ticket Agt, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

THE MONITOR PLOW WORKS, Minneapolis, Minnesota.



MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED MONITOR

Plows, Breakers, Sulky Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators.

Having had twenty-one years' experience in making Plows and Breakers for the Northwest, and built up a trade second to none in rapid and substantial growth, we now take pleasure in announcing that we are greatly enlarging our capacity for 1882, and making substantial improvements in our facilities for supplying the best of goods at the lowest possible prices.

The Monitor Plow! We use only Solid Steel for Shares and Moldboards. No iron back or iron center steel in our. The objection being that in grinding and polishing there is very little steel left and plows cannot be durable. THE MONITOR IS THE LIGHTEST DRAFT, SCOTCH BEST, TURNS BEST, and is stronger and more durable than any other plow made.

THE MONITOR HAY RAKE—Double coil, oil tempered teeth, adjustable lever. The largest and best wheels in use, best made and best finished rakes.

W. B. JACKSON, Secretary Monitor Plow Works, Minneapolis, Minn.



SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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Buffalo, Elk, Deer and Antelope heads bought and sold.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE RIVER.

The News and Incidents of the Past Week.

The river department of the TRIBUNE, barring the facetious paragraphs which are frequently crowded in during these dull ice-bound days to season the dry matter of fact paragraphs, is presumed to be reliable, and whenever the reliability of the news in this department is questioned, special efforts are made to ascertain the bottom facts in the matter in dispute. Wednesday morning the TRIBUNE stated that the several steamers at the Bismarck levee, excepting the Transfer No. 1, had not been cut out since the last cold snap. This brought W. J. DeGarmo, the gentleman in charge of the Dacotah, to the front with a letter denying the statement. The communication was not printed because the TRIBUNE had implicit confidence in the source of its information. Yesterday a reporter visited the boats in question to make a personal investigation, and he found the facts as previously stated in the TRIBUNE to have been facts—the simple unembellished truth. The Dacotah is now loose, but was not when the TRIBUNE said she was not. She was then held by the new crop of ice which had formed to the thickness of ten inches since she had been liberated. The Josephine is still in the ice as tight as she could well be. She may have been cut out at some time this spring, but there was no evidence of it to the inexperienced eye of this reporter. In this connection the TRIBUNE desires to say that whatever appears in this column for facts, are facts according to our best knowledge and belief. The opinions and theories of others are frequently printed, but they are given as such, and the TRIBUNE does not vouch for their reliability. This should be understood by our river readers.

The river rose about four inches yesterday, which makes a rise of nine inches during the past two days. There is no water running on the ice, which indicates that it is loose along the shores and is carried up with the rise.

A year ago to-day the ice moved out at this point.

A visit to the levee yesterday convinced the TRIBUNE that there are less dangerous harbors in the Missouri river than the one where the Dacotah, Josephine, Butte and others lie. The current beats on them, and the channel is so narrow that it seems impossible, unless the river reaches a point sufficiently high to carry the ice over the great bar lying opposite them before it lets go, for the ice to run through without crowding the steamers too hard for their own good. DeGarmo's theory that the ice will strike at the bridge and swing round the steamers, would be sound enough if there was room in the river, but the way it now looks there is no room for the ice to make DeGarmo's swing, unless, as stated above, the tide rises to a mark that will float the ice over the bar before it lets go. The ice at present looks as hard as ever—blue as a Mandan man looks upon witnessing the stir and prosperity of Bismarck, and if it runs out within the next day or so, it will in all probability mash something.

C. C. Chunn, mate of the Batchelor, is seriously sick with typhoid pneumonia. He is at the boat.

Capt. Chas. Wolfolk says he will start out with the Batchelor for Coulson immediately upon the opening of navigation.

The marks at the levee show a rise in the river during the past two days of nine inches, but the rise, since it began to rise, amounts to eighteen inches, according to the stakes at Rock Haven.

Capt. F. M. Dozier, under date of the 29th, telegraphs Capt. Wolfolk of the steamer Batchelor, that the Yellowstone was booming with an eight foot rise, and that the North Pacific Transfer No. 2 was all right. That rise is looked for at Bismarck on Saturday or Sunday.

The Eclipse and the Batchelor had steam up yesterday, all ready for the great emergency.

Capt. Chas. Wolfolk was down town yesterday with an egg in one coat pocket and a baby's square in the other. Capt. Mariner said he presumed the egg and the square were being packed around for luck; but that he preferred a horse shoe.

The North Pacific railroad company's ice bridge over the Missouri was taken up last evening.

Yankton Herald, 25: "River men say that the job of delivering the government freight at posts between Yankton and Bismarck this season will be a small affair. The railroads have made the water routes very short. Capt. Wesley Todd will have command of the steamer Nellie Peck during the present season. The Nellie wintered at Bismarck, and Capt. Todd will leave for that place in a few days to get her in shape for business."

The steamer Gen. Sherman has passed Leavenworth on her way to Bismarck.

Yankton Press, 27: "Ice marks on the trees on the bottom below town, made during last spring's flood, are eighteen feet from the ground. Now the water is as much as sixteen feet below the roots of the trees." This looks as though they had a thirty-two foot rise at Yankton last spring.

Capt. Grant Marsh's new boat, the W. J. Behan, and the steamer Benton will run between Sioux City and Bismarck during the present season. They will carry the government freight between these points on John H. Charles' contract. This information is given on the authority of Capt. Grant Marsh, who is the only "little hatchet" steamboatman on the river. The captain with his family left Sioux City on the 20th for St. Louis to bring his boat up the creek.

The TRIBUNE is very glad indeed to announce that the steamer Montana has been got off the dam at Louisville all right, and is on her way to St. Louis. The many friends in Bismarck of the owners of that elegant craft will rejoice with the TRIBUNE in learning this fact.

Capt. Jim Clark, an old Missouri river captain, and one of the jolliest old fresh water tars in the world, is now wearing the gold lace, which means he is master of an ocean steamship. When he left the Big Muddy he went on the Columbia river, from there on his present run between San Francisco and China.

Capt. Bob Wright, Jim Smith and Charles Blunt, well known upper Missouri river men, are expected to arrive from St. Louis in a couple of more days.

The little Missouri has also let go its hold. The Yankton Press, in order to maintain an interest in its river department until some solid transactions in river matters occur, is following the example of the TRIBUNE by harnessing up little odds and ends in a facetious way for the entertainment of its river friends. In its issue of the 22d appears this: "The average steamboat captain, when he receives an application for a chambermaid's position, immediately assumes an air of

frigid dignity and wishes to be understood that the steward is the only man who considers such propositions. Some of them were overheard last night discussing the subject, and they unanimously voted to carry out this line of policy, as it made things more comfortable at home. Their diplomatic conclusion is somewhat rough on the steward."

Capt. Chas. Wolfolk received a telegram on Sunday from the captain in charge of the North Pacific Transfer No. 2, now in the Yellowstone river above Glendive, saying that it was raining there at the time; that the river was raising and he had steamed up ready for the crash.

Yankton Press, 22: "While loading the new boiler on the ferry boat a hole was punched in one of the flues with a crow-bar. It will take some time to repair this damage."

Yankton Press, 26: "Orders have been received at Yankton to send to Sioux City a force of caulkers and ship carpenters to work upon the steamers Far West and Terry, and a portion of Yankton's population will go down to the scene of operations to place the boats in a condition for service. An invoice of spikes has also been purchased from Yankton dealers with which to make the repairs upon these boats. The Far West and Terry will be made as good as new by these artisans, and will be in a condition for active service during the coming season."

Capt. Andy Johnston is back from his eastern trip as serene as ever.

C. C. Choran (this probably is not his name, but it is as near as the writer could read his own notes after they got cold) has accepted a position as mate on the Batchelor with Capt. Chas. Wolfolk for the coming boating season.

Capt. Andy Haley came up from the river yesterday to get a square meal at the Merchants.

Capt. Mariner is busy these days in getting the Eclipse fixed up for business.

St. Louis Republican, 22: "Capt. Joe Todd will leave for Yankton to take charge of his steamer, the Key West, as soon as the river opens above that point."

The steamboat men who have been brought hither from the east by the statements that the water in the river at and about Bismarck had nearly reached a boiling temperature are somewhat disconcerted by the later reports from the banana belt. Three feet of solid ice in the upper river and a howling blizzard along its shores is the actual condition which stares them in the face, and in settling down to a prayerful consideration of the subject they evolve therefrom at least two or three weeks more of waiting for the icebergs of the torrid upper regions to let go their hold. Though the river is open from Yankton nearly to Bismarck it is not probable that any boats will leave here for a couple of weeks.

It is reported that the ice is running in both the Hart and Green rivers and piling up against the railroad bridges. Last night's rain will aid the break-up.

Commodore S. B. Coulson is back to Yankton from his St. Louis trip. Commodore Maratta, who was with him at that place, will no doubt show up here in a day or two.

In the Sioux City Journal of the 26th appears this: "Capt. Dave Campbell goes as master of the Eclipse. It is understood that Capt. Tom Mariner will go as master of the Batchelor." This is a mistake. Capt. Campbell goes on the Eclipse as pilot. Capt. F. H. Mariner, one of the very best Missouri steamboat men on the upper river, will master the Eclipse. The owners of that staunch craft know Capt. Mariner's worth too well to let him go as long as money can keep him. The mistake occurred evidently by the misinterpretation of a telegram sent by Capt. Mariner to Capt. Campbell, telling him to come out and take the Eclipse—meaning the wheel.

There will be two ferry boats at Pierre, the Jim Leighton and the new one now at Sioux City, called Ella. Both, we believe, belong to Fred T. Evans.

The following is a list of the steamboats that did business in the upper Missouri river during the season of 1881: C. K. Peck, Nellie Peck, Rosebud, Josephine, Big Horn, Far West, Minnie H., Emily, Gen. Meade, Gen. Terry, Gen. Tomkins, Peninah, Niobrara, Undine, Batchelor, Eclipse, Helena, Butte, North Pacific Transfer No. 1 and 2, Red Cloud, Gen. Sherman, Benton, Key West, Dacotah, Gen. Rucker, Mollie Moore, Baby Mine and Black Hills. From the above list of steamers, one not familiar with the river transportation can readily estimate the amount of business that is yearly done on the upper Missouri.

W. J. DeGarmo, who is in charge of the steamer Dacotah, writes the TRIBUNE to the effect that his boat and the Josephine are out and ready for the break-up. They may be out now, but the TRIBUNE's former informant reassured last evening that they were frozen in tighter than you could sew up a cow's eye with a log-chain on the day before, and as he is a gentleman not given to exaggeration, the TRIBUNE stands pat on what it said.

The river rose five inches yesterday at this point. It is not known whether this rise was caused by the first low wash from the Yellowstone boom or from local causes.

Where to Settle.

Human beings are like sheep, where the bulk go the balance follow. Everybody started for Winnipeg early this spring and since then people have been going there by train loads. The craze has become somewhat reduced since the actual condition of affairs there have been made known, and the rush is now coming this way, and everybody wants a farm of government land within the limits of Bismarck. They don't stop to consider that the most remote valleys in this region will soon be brought into convenient communication with the metropolis by cross lines of railroads and graded highways. Sections a hundred miles distant will be "right in town" in a few years. This is pretty much the case already with those living in the Missouri river valley, where at the present day the most superior bottom lands can be chosen from. Notwithstanding it is better to settle on these lands, the newcomers all want to huddle on the treeless and waterless prairies in closer proximity to the city. Anywhere in the valley of the Missouri are more desirable locations. Farmers and stock growers living along this great water course already have cheap transportation facilities to market for the products of their lands. In all likelihood a line of packets will be put on the river this season to ply between Fort Pierre and Bismarck, thus affording very desirable accommodations to ranchers living between those points, and as the valley at Bismarck settles up, the same accommodations will be extended to that quarter. Both sections already have these advantages to a

certain extent. Fuel will never be a source of trouble to the dwellers along the shores of the mighty Missouri, while it is otherwise on the prairies.

An Interesting Letter.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Of all the moves in the right direction made by the energetic and public spirited business men of Bismarck, none have attracted so much attention and been hailed with so much joy by the people in this section as that mentioned in the quiet little paragraph appearing way down in the corner of your issue of the 22d inst., under the caption of "Competing Lines." Nothing has been read with so much avidity as the announcement that a committee had been appointed to negotiate for the purchase of a steamboat to ply between Bismarck and Pierre.

While the benefit of a boat of this kind to Bismarck may be fully appreciated by her business men, in cheapening through transportation, we desire in behalf of Springdale and every business point on the river to say "God speed" such an enterprise. The question of transportation for heavy freight the coming summer is a serious one with us.

During the greater part of last summer there was practically no freight communication between Pierre and Bismarck, except by wagon. Freight laid in Bismarck for points south an indefinite time. For weeks the traders at Standing Rock had not a pound of sugar in their stocks, except an occasional barrel brought down from Bismarck in the mail wagon. A boat was expected down every day for nearly two months. A boat from below was never looked for. Unless some arrangement, as suggested, is made, the points between Bismarck and Pierre will suffer for want of transportation.

The few boats wintering at Yankton and points below will run up in the spring, and a few will run down again in the fall to winter quarters. What the people here require is a boat for local business, that will ply all summer. One boat will scarcely do the business. We are reliably informed that in the way of building material and supplies, Springdale alone will require five hundred tons of freight, and we feel confident that there is not an Indian or post trader between the points mentioned but who will pledge every pound of their freight, both incoming and outgoing, to such a boat or boats. This, together with the through freights, would keep, to say the least, one boat mighty busy.

Considering the facilities for getting lumber, Springdale is growing rapidly. Capt. J. L. Thompson having completed his store, is erecting a fine dwelling 30x45 feet. Mr. James Rourke and Andrew Marsh have their dwellings and places of business completed, and several others have theirs well under way. What the town most needs is a steamboat to bring down building material as soon as navigation opens, as it can hardly be expected that the C. M. & St. P. railway will reach here before next fall. Capital, we understand, has been pledged for the erection of a saw and grist mill, and a steam thrasher will be on the ground for the benefit of the farmers in this vicinity, before harvest. There is a wide field for the latter, and we trust soon to see the historic "Little Soldiers' Village" the center of a rich and prosperous farming community. The location is certainly the paradise of northern Dakota. Magnificent streams of water, clear and limpid springs bursting out of every hillside, while the Missouri bottoms are covered with virgin forests or natural Savanna meadows. Here the immigrant can realize all his fondest hopes. The gate is through Bismarck, the metropolis of the northwest.

Springdale, D. T., March 24, 1882.

Wolf Chief Again.

THE TRIBUNE is a little alarmed lest Wolf Chief, the "educated" Gros Ventre, may regard his learning as bad medicine and renounce his civilization, as his requests which he puts in writing are never, or hardly ever, complied with. This is owing to the fact that his education is better than his judgment, but of course he cannot be made to understand this point. His requests are all in his favor and too extravagant for any one even a crank to entertain. His latest scheme is to induce the large establishment of McLean & Macnider to move to Berthold so he can buy his sugar cheaper. Here is the document in word and letter:

Friend McLean & Macnider Groceries. My name is Wolf Chief. I want. White sugar. We all want two stores Come up here. and I want 8 lb of sugar for \$1.00 and 6 lb of Coffee for \$1.00 and 9 lb of Bacon for \$1.00 and 25 lb of Flour for \$1.00. I like yellow sugar 10 lb of yellow sugar for \$1.00. We all like good buy and I tell you. all Indian good man says. and. I want to know How much is it worth everything When you get this letter. Write soon at once. I want to know. Write soon. Gros Ventre Chief. my name Gros Ventre. I write this paper. I am Gros Ventre.

Your Friend
WOLF CHIEF.
I want to see this paper in 8 days.
Fort Berthold, D. T., March 26, 1882.

Joseph Durrinlunger, Broadway, Buffalo, was induced by his brother to try THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL for a sprained ankle; and with half a dozen applications, he was enabled to walk around again all right. Sold by P. V. & Co.

Balm odors from Spice Islands,
Wafted by the tropic breeze;
Soozodont in healthful fragrance
Cannot be surpassed by these.
Teeth it whitens, purifies!
You will use it if you wise.

Why let your horses suffer with cuts, wounds, galls, scratches, and cracked heels, when you can readily cure them by the use of Cole's Veterinary Carbolic Salve. It will cure any case of scratches, speed cracks, or cracked heels, and is the only preparation that will bring the hair in its natural color. Veterinary surgeons recommend it. Small cans, 50 cents. Large cans, \$1. Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH.

Lord Erskine is dead.

Navigation has opened at Montreal.

Billy the Kid is in jail at Troy, N. Y.

The French are preparing to devastate South Tunis.

The Russian minister of public instruction has resigned.

Gen. Butler positively declined to become counsel for Guiteau.

The international Sabbath conference is in session at Pittsburg.

The Garfield five-cent postage stamp will be issued April 10th.

The California grain crop promises to be better than the average.

S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, has been nominated for public printer.

A. Stowe & Co., Boston, dealer in fancy cards and papers, have failed.

The schooner Christie is ashore at Ludington, Mich., and is a total loss.

Ferdinand Jeske, a Milwaukee murderer, goes to prison for twenty years.

William Carr was shot dead yesterday by the marshal of Whitesboro, Tex.

V. B. Taylor, a Memphis jeweler, has assigned with liabilities of \$14,000.

It is believed the president will veto the Chinese bill just passed by congress.

It is stated that warrants of arrest are out against six Irish members of parliament.

The Alabama democratic state convention is called to meet June 7th at Montgomery.

Fourteen carloads of horses have arrived at Dallas, Tex., to take part in the April races.

Seven hundred moulders of Troy are on a strike, and most of the foundries are closed.

Sandy Matthews, a colored murderer, was sentenced Wednesday at Memphis, to hang.

The president is receiving hundreds of letters urging him not to sign the Chinese bill.

At New Orleans Victor Eloi has been found guilty of the murder of his wife in February last.

Dr. Seno Barnum, a distinguished physician of Baltimore, died yesterday at Little Rock.

The caving of a mine at Dover, N. J., yesterday, killed two men and crippled several others.

The steamer Pelton foundered in the Bristol channel, and eighteen persons were drowned.

Treasurer Gillfillan says there is a demand from all parts of the country for fractional currency.

Secretary Lincoln thinks congress will vote supplies for the hungry Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

A Mexican named Florenda was shot to pieces recently by desperadoes in Dragoon county, Ari.

Samuel Twine, a convict at the Columbus, O., prison, was caught in a belt yesterday and killed.

The schooner Fearless is high and dry on the beach at Frankfort on the east shore of Lake Michigan.

The bill prohibiting the importation of American pork has been repealed by the French assembly.

The Canterbury paper mill at Norwich, Conn., burned yesterday. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$20,000.

In a schoolboy fight at Ambia, Ind., recently, a boy named Hartley-shot and instantly killed Benny Nims.

The offices of the new land districts of Dakota will be located at Aberdeen and Huron, respectively.

The Dominion government has decided to increase the northwest mounted police from 300 to 500 men.

The Proctor house, Kearsage Mountains, N. H., burned recently, involving a loss of \$75,000; no insurance.

Phoebe Cousins, the woman suffragist, wants to be one of the commissioners to reorganize Utah territory.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature allowing women to vote for presidential electors.

Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, has been re-elected chairman of the republican congressional committee.

The music teachers had a national convention yesterday at Columbus, O. Principal cities were represented.

The governor of Maryland has signed a bill which prescribes as the punishment of wife-beaters, forty lashes.

The Wadesville shaft, at Pottsville, Pa., has been flooded to extinguish fire, and 300 miners are temporarily idle.

A bill will be introduced in the British parliament to disfranchise certain boroughs for corrupt election practices.

An explosion in a San Francisco powder manufactory recently cut short the lives of several men, names unknown.

Arthur Herbert, an active anti-leaguer was shot dead yesterday while returning from the Castle Island petty sessions.

The Capetown, South Africa, assembly have unanimously resolved not to permit the use of Dutch language in debates.

American delegates are conferring with the Vienna authorities relative to the emigration of Russian Jews to America.

The striking weavers in the Pacific mills, at Lawrence, Mass., are pleading for a settlement of differences by arbitration.

The investigation into the opium-smuggling rascality at San Francisco threatens to involve prominent government officials.

Sir Sydney Hedley, Waterlow, and Miss Hamilton, of San Francisco, were married yesterday at the British embassy, Paris.

The miners of the Pittsburg district have formally resolved to quit work rather than take the proposed reduction of their pay.

The land leagues of the United States and British colonies have contributed during the last month \$22,000 to the general fund.

The Massachusetts house of representatives refuses to annul the provision submitting the prohibitory liquor bill to the people.

The Texas & Mexico railroad company yesterday bonded the road in the sum of \$8,000,000, at the discretion of the secretary.

Gov. Hawkins, of Tennessee, has commuted the sentence of Andrew Jackson, who was to hang in March, to life imprisonment.

At Alexandria, Egypt, the governor ordered the demolition of certain English railway buildings, and the British consul is appealed to.

H. B. Burke, employed as switchman at the Illinois Central yard at Waterloo, Ia.,

was killed yesterday by the cars. Caught his foot in a frog.

C. C. Brown and Fred Newton, of Beaver Dam, Wis., were drowned Wednesday by the capsizing of a boat in which they were riding on Lake Michigan.

The secretary of the interior estimates that it will require to pay the pensions of the survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars prior to 1846, \$63,582,112.

John T. Best, defaulting clerk of the government lighthouse department at San Francisco, was sentenced Wednesday to ten years in the penitentiary.

J. C. Early, a prominent attorney of Leadville, yesterday shot and killed Policeman Sam Townsend. An attempt to lynch Early was frustrated.

The owners of the "Cornell," wrecked on the 28th inst., at Newburg, on the Hudson, charge the pilot with violating the order not to move during a fog.

James Riha, a wealthy farmer of Madison, Wis., went crazy and died because rats destroyed \$500 in bills which he had secreted for safe keeping in his cellar.

A few nights since twenty-one horses belonging to the Cheyenne scouts at Fort Keogh, were stolen by parties believed to be white men disguised as Indians.

Vice President Cabell, of the Texas Trunk railroad, under construction, says this road will boom presently, eastern capitalists having taken hold of the enterprise.

The annual cost of star route service in the Pacific states and territories under Brady was \$2,844,165. Contracts for the same service have been made at \$1,125,148.

After three previous unsuccessful attempts, Jas. A. Andrews, of Sandusky, O., drugged himself to death with chloral last Friday in Columbus. His relatives get \$19,000 life insurance.

The funeral of Longfellow was observed unpretentiously at the poet's residence in Cambridge. Emerson, Holmes, G. W. Curtis, Howells and other eminent literary gentlemen were present.

Mary E. Cockey, of Columbus, O., has instituted a suit for criminal libel against W. J. Elliott, editor of the Sunday Capital. The plaintiff's father is one of the wealthiest citizens of Columbus.

An apportionment bill dividing Chicago into four districts, one of them democratic, and dividing the rest of the state so that the republicans gain one member, has been reported to the Illinois legislature.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you. PRICE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York city.

G. H. Fairchild, Pres. W. A. Dillon, Cash'r.
Asa Fisher, Vice Pres't. F. W. McKinney, Asst. Cash'r.

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The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at one dollar per package, or six packages for five dollars, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE COMPANY,
No. 106 Main Street BUFFALO, N. Y.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, SS. In Probate Court in and for the county of Burleigh.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Leonard, deceased.

On filing the final account of L. N. Griffin, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas Leonard, deceased, and on application of said L. N. Griffin for the adjustment and allowance of his administration account, and the assignment of the residue of said estate to such other persons as are by law entitled to the same, and it appearing that said estate is ready for distribution.

It is ordered that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed at a general term of said court to be held at the court house in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., on the first day of May, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day.

It is further ordered that upon the adjustment and allowance of such account by this court as aforesaid, the residue of said estate be by the further order of this court, assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of the examination and allowance of such account and of the assignment of the residue of said estate be given to all persons interested by publication of said notice for three successive weeks next before said day of hearing in the Bismarck Weekly Tribune, a paper printed and published in the county of Burleigh, and also by posting notice in three of the most public places of said county, a copy of said notice for the same period of time.

By the court. E. N. COREY, Judge of Probate.

Dated March 21, 1882.

JOHN E. CARLSON, Attorney.

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THE MAGINNIS REGION

SOME COMMENTS BY AN EXPERIENCED GOLD MINE BOOMER.

The Location of the Several Districts in the New Mineral Country in Eastern Montana Territory.

There is no use in trying to develop either an agricultural or a mineral region unless a racket is made about it. To demonstrate this assertion, and to show, figuratively speaking, what big oaks from little acorns grow, the writer would state that he was the first man to begin the agitation of gold in the Black Hills in 1872, as the files of the Sioux City Journal of that year will prove. He continued the boom until others fell in, and the excitement grew to such proportions that Gen. Hancock deemed it his duty to warn the organization which had formed at Sioux City. This checked the agitation for a while, but the boom had gained too much volume, and the government yielded instead of the agitators. He materially helped the Barker boom through the columns of the Deadwood Times, and upon his arrival in Bismarck, three months ago, he picked up the Maginnis camp, which was scarcely known, and through the columns of the Tribune brought it before the world, and to-day there are thousands with their eyes turned toward that new mineral center. It is talk that does the business for any new country. The Scientific Press has come to this conclusion. It says that it has generally happened that the most successful mining camps have been the best advertised camps, which is true. For instance take Leadville, Deadwood, Tombstone, Bodie, Wood River, Butte, etc. If the people in these camps sat still and never said a word about their mines; if they did not write about them and talk about them, and tell people what they were and what they expected to be, and generally "blow their own horns," then not one of these camps would be one-quarter as much developed as it is now. Mines alone will not make a successful mining camp by any means. We all know lots of places where there are good mines, but no "boom" has struck them and no attention is paid to them. Every mining camp wants capital, and every mining camp wants talk. The mines bring prospectors, the prospectors make the talk, the talk brings the capital, and the capital brings the boom. Then the camp becomes a camp indeed. The talk has been as potent a factor as the mines, the people or the capitalists. If it had not been for that, people would have gone elsewhere where there was talk. What is the use of good mines if no one knows about them? Of what service is a camp that cannot get people to examine its mines?

The Maginnis district, or as it is called many times, the Barker, the Montana, the Judith and the Warm Springs, are all in a mineral belt about 80 miles long and 40 wide, located in eastern Montana territory, between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. The Maginnis district, according to the best information of the Tribune, is the only one that contains gold, and this in both placer and quartz. The others are galena or silver districts.

The Barker district is in the Belt mountains, southeast of Benton and 65 miles distant. The Montana district is in the same range of mountains, about 15 or 20 miles further south. The Judith district is 50 miles from Benton and 20 miles northeast of Barker, and at the head of Wolf Creek, a tributary of the Judith river. The Maginnis district is in the Snowy mountains on the east side of Judith river at the head of Warm Spring creek. It is 75 miles distant from Benton.

Below is given an account of a trip from Maginnis to Glendive. The extract is taken from the Times of the 23d inst. It contains considerable fresh news from that new eldorado, and proves conclusively that there is no practicable route from the Yellowstone river to the mines. The only route—an easy wagon road—is from Little Rocky Creek, on the Missouri river. Here it is:

"Two young men, Messrs. Bragg and Main, from the Maginnis district, were in town Monday. They report the mines amazingly rich, and that there is every prospect of a tremendous rush to that point this season. The last big strike was a thirteen foot vein of silver quartz. The mines are mostly quartz, which requires no water, but that the district is full of placer diggings, which can only be worked at some expense, because of the scarcity of water, but that the gold is there and will come out in time, even if artesian wells have to be sunk. Maidenville, the mining town or camp, is situated four miles (eight by road) from the fort, and lots are selling for \$200 each. They expressed some surprise that no expedition had started from here, as they had read of the proposed route in the Times, which had found its way to Maidenville. They stated that the camp was daily expecting the appearance of the Glendive expedition. In regard to the route they traveled they said that they had a hard time of it and that heading for Pease Bottom, as they were, that the country was hardly passable, even on horse back, and that other than good prairie men would not be able to make it. They stated that a road to Coulson was fully as bad if not worse, as that would bring it in the vicinity of Snowy mountains which was a broken country equal to the badlands, through which a road could only be made at great expense and labor, and that this circuitous and difficult route would be deemed impracticable if another straight and smoother one was established, even if twice its length. Add to this the statement of Gen. Merrill, who says that the trail from here is a rolling prairie and that in but few, if any places will difficulty be experienced in establishing a road. All that is necessary is to build mounds and in one month the trail will be distinct enough for the average tenderfoot.

A late issue of the Yellowstone Journal says that "the gold fields of the Maginnis country are still booming. Every day people pass through this city bound for them. Many of these men are old time miners from the Black Hills, many of these parties come from Bismarck and the east, and the Bismarck Tribune of a recent date, referring to the stampede, says:

"A movement has been quietly working about town the past week to raise a small sum to defray the expense of making a new road across the country from this city to Maidenville, the new town of the mines. This road would cross the Yellowstone river at Habbell's ferry at the foot of Park street, and then follow up the north

fork of Sunday creek for quite a distance, where there is already a splendid road for nearly thirty miles. The route then would strike some of the tributaries flowing into the Musselshell, and then by easy descent, reach the objective point. The distance by this route would be but 140 miles, and from hunters and scouts who have been across the country, the route is pronounced both practicable and shorter than any other. The party who will look over the proposed line of the road will be composed of our representative business men, and they will be accompanied by a competent surveyor, who will at once proceed to lay out the road on the return trip. This party expect to start some time next week, and as the trip will be made in less than ten days, we may look for the new route to be opened soon, and hereafter, miners can outfit at this point and proceed straight across the country. This is a great scheme for our citizens to start, and in a few weeks after the road is opened a mail route connecting here with the railroad, will be doubtless put on, if proper efforts are made to secure it, as this is really the only route to the mines at present."

The Tribune will not attempt to deny that "at present" the route by way of Miles City is the only practicable route to the coming gold fields of Montana, but as soon as the river navigation opens on the Missouri, the route will be by way of Bismarck and that water course to Little Rocky Creek, a point ten miles above Carroll. The distance from there to the new centre of mining excitement is only about thirty-five miles by an easy wagon road, while it is admitted by the Journal to be 140 by way of Miles City, and no paper ever yet over estimated the distance to a mining region when it desired to turn the tide of the stampede through its own town.

As every indication points to a rush, and as Bismarck is the only out-fitting point nearest the mines, it would be a wise act on the part of our hardware dealers to provide themselves with a supply of picks, pans and shovels.

A Big Scheme.

Herman Clark, a man who can handle big schemes successfully and easily, has one on the tapis now that will make the town of Coulson a metropolis and cause a vast tract of country in that region to bloom, like a garden of roses. A Miles City correspondent for the New York Times refers to Mr. Clark's enterprise as follows:

"A project is being set in execution by Mr. Clark and his New York associates for the artificial irrigation of the Clark's Fork bottom. The company has purchased from the government 60,000 acres of land on the Yellowstone, and an equal amount from the railroad. This extensive tract is to be traversed by a ditch fifty feet wide, through which a stream of water will be conducted eighteen inches in depth for a distance of thirty-two miles. Beginning at a point on the river twenty miles above Coulson, this huge canal will furnish an unceasing supply of water to every square foot of an area of 120,000 acres of land, the proprietors and occupants of which will thus be rendered independent of all contingencies of drouth. A small rental per acre will be exacted from the farmers, which will be readily conceded in view of the great advantage they will gain from the constant supply of moisture. In western Montana this system of artificial irrigation has been extensively used for the past ten or fifteen years, but here in the eastern part of the territory no extensive step has yet been taken in that direction." It is understood that he will make the town of Coulson a boom city. About \$100,000 was paid for the townsite, and about \$200,000 was paid for the lands. The corporation agrees to build seven saw mills and make other improvements. It was also stipulated that 1,000 farmers and their families shall be settled on the land. The improvements which will involve an expenditure of \$150,000, are to be completed by September next.

Land Patents.

The United States land office received, yesterday, the following patents which will be delivered by Register Rea upon the surrender of the final receipts:

Cash entry No. 50, Andrew T. Sherwood, s e 1/4 section 20, township 139, range 80.
Cash entry No. 66, William Eades, n e 1/4 section 6, township 138, range 79.
Cash entry No. 67, James C. Cady, s e 1/4 section 12, township 139, range 81.
Cash entry No. 70, John M. Carnahan, s e 1/4 section 30, township 139, range 80.
Cash entry No. 74, Herrick H. Carpenter, s e 1/4 section 4, township 139, range 71.
Cash entry No. 76, Charles F. Goodnow, s e 1/4 section 28, township 139, range 77.
Homestead entry No. 23, Robert Macindier, s 1/4 n e 1/4 and s 1/4 n w 1/4 section 2, township 139, range 80.
Homestead entry No. 31, Mary T. Lambert, s e 1/4 section 10, township 139, range 80.
Homestead entry No. 33, Orlando S. Goff, s 1/2 s e 1/4 and s 1/2 s w 1/4 section 30, township 139, range 81.
Homestead entry No. 34, Mary Elliott, s e 1/4 section 10, township 139, range 72.
Homestead entry No. 38, James H. Salsbury, s w 1/4 section 24, township 139, range 80.
Homestead entry No. 41, William H. Hawes, e 1/2 n e 1/4 and e 1/2 s e 1/4 section 2, township 139, range 80.

A Profound Fact.

It would be too much to ask the Tribune to keep the announcement standing in its columns, at its own expense, that settlers can obtain all kinds of agricultural implements at Bismarck. The dealers in farm machinery should do this. It would be an inducement to emigrants from the states to come out where such implements of granger industry can be had as cheap as elsewhere. This fact seems to be recognized by the dealers in other sections of North Dakota, as they are already conspicuously advertising their wares for sale. A man looking for a place to settle always seeks the local paper of the community in which he contemplates locating, and if he sees by the advertising columns of such paper that everything needful for his comfort, convenience and profit can be had there, it is a strong argument in favor of such a vicinity. In this particular respect—in the farm machinery way—the Tribune would advance an exceedingly weak argument.

MILES CITY Journal: "Maginnis is coming more and more to the notice of Montanians. It is said that the ore from some of these mines assays the fabulous amount of \$10,000 to the ton. Maginnis' placer mines are also notorious. A man can make from \$20 to \$50 a day there, says a contemporary,

a gold pan and running water being the only indispensable attachments. In the spring when water is plenty a miner should be able to make \$100 a day, taking \$50 in winter, when water is scarce, as a criterion. Several of our citizens have departed to go into business there, notably: Chas. Berg, R. M. Dryden, D. Goldberg & Co., and "gams" too numerous to mention."

Still It's working.

The Chamber of Commerce edition of the Tribune is doing its intended work silently and well, even among the far off hills of Vermont as the note printed below will substantiate:

EDITOR TRIBUNE—Please send me as many copies of your Chamber of Commerce edition to distribute around in public places in this town, as you can for the sum enclosed. I take great interest in North Dakota and expect that Dakota will be admitted as a state and North Dakota have a territorial form of government before the 1st of July. The people through New England feel the same way. The salvation of the public is in the rapid growth of the new northwest, which will overbalance and render harmless the ignorance of the south. Truly yours, ROSE, M. C.

Springfield, Vt., March 17, 1882.

A Big Colony from Norway.

Nels Simmons, the well known steamboat mate, returned last Friday from a visit to Norway. He reports a hundred families en route from there to Bismarck. They will take lands in the Painted Woods district. This will give Painted Woods a boom all in a bunch, and as that is one of the best districts in the territory, they will prosper, forget their native land and be happy. In this connection the Tribune would incidentally remark that with proper management a flourishing city could be built up on the banks of the Missouri at that point, as it is the nearest river landing to Villard in the Mouse River country.

Wild Geese.

Seven wild geese passed over the city last Friday. They didn't drift aimlessly around here, but kept straight on up the river. No doubt some old river crank who goes everything on signs, sews horse-shoes in the swell of his pants to maintain his good luck, which keeps him broke, and does many other foolish things for luck, will declare that the river will now break up at once. But it is the judgment of the Tribune that it will take more than seven wild geese to open the river during the next week or more. They were evidently winging themselves away from the Fargo blizzard which was coming this way last evening. That was just about their business.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON and Secretary McCullough found the national debt to be \$2,755,995,000, and the annual interest charge, \$151,000,000. At the close of Mr. Johnson's term, his secretary transferred to the administration of Gen. Grant a debt of \$2,525,000,000, with an interest charge of \$124,400,000 a year. In the eight years of Gen. Grant's secretaries, chief of whom was Mr. Boutwell, reduced the principal of the debt to \$2,088,781,000, and the interest to \$94,400,000. During the Hayes' term, Sherman being secretary, the principal was reduced to \$1,879,956,000, and the interest to \$76,845,000.

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture. By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana territory, and to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackle, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States.

ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, District of Montana. Dated, Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881. D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.

By J. H. Hathaway, Deputy Marshal. The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.

By A. P. Ayatt, United States deputy marshal. The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana by A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal.

January 3, 1882. The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. ALEX. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana. By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal. Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

The above sale is hereby postponed until April 3d, at 10 a. m. 1882, by order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana territory. By A. P. AYATT, Deputy Marshal. Dated, Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 8, 1882. 46-43

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOTBITTERS. Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Impurities, Eruptions, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetters, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O. Sold by all druggists and everywhere at \$1 per bottle. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop's. Cleveland, O. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Ag'ts, w19-19 St. Paul, Minn.

PRICES OF LOTS

IN THE NEW TOWN OF

STEELE,

County Seat Kidder County.

Prices Good Until May 1.

This new town was laid out in August last, and already over 300 lots have been sold. The reason of this is that Steele is the most important point between Jamestown and Bismarck, it being about half way between the two points, and the center of one of the best farming sections in North Dakota. It was at Steele that the largest yield of No. 1 hard wheat ever raised was harvested. Building contracts already let for the spring of 1882 insure to the new town a boom unprecedented in the growth of any other town along the line of the North Pacific. The following prices of lots are good only till May 1st, 1882:

\$10 LOTS.

Block 6, Lots 15 to 18 inclusive. 4
" 7, " 3, 10, 15, 22 and 23.
" 8, " 20 to 23 inclusive.
" 28, " 7 to 11 inclusive.
" 21, " 20 to 22 inclusive.
" 22, " 14, 15 and 22.

\$15 LOTS.

Block 1, Lots 2 to 9 inclusive.
" 1, " 17, and 19 to 23 inclusive.
" 4, " 22 and 23.
" 5, " 2, 3 and 4, and 15 to 23 inclusive.
" 6, " 2 to 8 inclusive.
" 7, " 1 and 24.
" 8, " 3, 4, 19 and 24.
" 9, " 20 to 23 inclusive.
" 15, " 15 to 17 inclusive.
" 21, " 19 and 23.
" 22, " 11, 13 and 23.
" 23, " 14 to 21 inclusive.
" 28, " 2 to 6 inclusive, 12 and 24 to 21 inclusive.

\$20 LOTS.

Block 1, Lots 1, 10, 11 and 24.
" 2, " 2 to 10 inclusive, and 18 to 23 inclusive.
Block 3, Lots 2 to 8 inclusive, and 17 to 23 inclusive.
Block 4, Lots 2 to 8 inclusive, and 24 to 28 inclusive.
" 5, " 1, 14 and 24.
" 6, " 1.
" 9, " 3, 4, 19 and 24.
" 10, " 21 to 23 inclusive.
" 14, " 21 to 23 inclusive.
" 15, " 14 and 18.
" 20, " 20 to 22 inclusive.
" 21, " 15 to 17 inclusive, and 24.
" 22, " 3, 12 and 24.
" 23, " 13 and 22.
" 25, " 8 to 11 inclusive.
" 26, " 5 to 11 inclusive, and 24 to 19 inclusive.
Block 27, Lots 5 to 11 inclusive, and 14 to 20 inclusive.
Block 28, Lots 1, 13 and 22.

\$25 LOTS.

Block 2, Lots 1, 11, 16 and 24.
" 3, " 1, 9, 16 and 24.
" 4, " 1, and 9.
" 5, " 13.
" 8, " 11 to 16 inclusive.
" 9, " 5.
" 10, " 20 and 24.
" 14, " 20 and 24.
" 15, " 13.
" 19, " 22.
" 20, " 15, 16, 19 and 23.
" 21, " 6 to 11 inclusive and 14 and 18.
" 22, " 2.
" 23, " 23.
" 25, " 12.
" 26, " 4, 12, 13 and 20.
" 27, " 3, 4, 12, 13 and 21.
" 28, " 23.

\$30 LOTS.

Block 2, Lots 12 and 15, 10 and 15.
" 3, " 10 and 13.
" 4, " 3, 4 and 19.
" 11, " 21 and 22.
" 14, " 19.
" 15, " 20 to 23 inclusive.
" 16, " 14 to 17 inclusive and 21 and 22.
" 17, " 15 and 16.
" 19, " 23.
" 20, " 14, 17 and 24.
" 21, " 5, 12 and 13.
" 22, " 1.
" 23, " 24.
" 25, " 4.
" 26, " 3 and 21.
" 27, " 2 and 22.
" 28, " 24.

\$35 LOTS.

Block 2, Lot 14.
" 3, " 11 and 14.
" 4, " 11.
" 8, " 9 and 18.
" 10, " 2.

" 11, " 29 and 23.
" 13, " 21 to 23 inclusive.
" 15, " 19 and 24.
" 16, " 13, 18, 20 and 23.
" 17, " 14 and 17.
" 19, " 24.
" 21, " 4.
" 23, " 2 to 12 inclusive.
" 25, " 3, 13 to 21 inclusive.
" 26, " 2 and 22.
" 27, " 1 and 23.

\$40 LOTS.

Block 2, Lot 13:
" 3, " 12 and 13.
" 4, " 12.
" 8, " 8.
" 9, " 13 to 16 inclusive.
" 10, " 1.
" 11, " 3, 4, 19 and 24.
" 13, " 20 and 24.
" 15, " 2 to 8 inclusive.
" 16, " 19 and 24.
" 17, " 13 and 18.
" 18, " 16.
" 21, " 3.
" 25, " 2.
" 26, " 1 and 23.
" 27, " 24.

\$45 LOTS.

Block 8, Lot 7:
" 9, " 12 and 17.
" 11, " 2 and 5.
" 13, " 19.
" 15, " 1 and 9.
" 17, " 17 and 23.
" 18, " 17.
" 21, " 2.

\$50 LOTS.

Block 9, Lots 11 and 18.
" 12, " 17.
" 15, " 10.
" 17, " 19 and 24.
" 20, " 6 to 11 inclusive.
" 21, " 1.
" 26, " 24.

\$55 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 10.
" 15, " 11.
" 20, " 5 and 12.

\$60 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 9.
" 14, " 8 to 14 inclusive.
" 15, " 12.
" 16, " 2 to 10 inclusive.
" 20, " 4.

\$65 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 8.
" 13, " 10, 11 and 12.
" 17, " 10.
" 14, " 7.
" 16, " 1 and 11.
" 18, " 5 and 8.
" 19, " 7 to 10 inclusive.
" 20, " 3.

\$70 LOTS.

Block 10, Lot 18.
" 16, " 12.
" 19, " 2 and 11.
" 20, " 2.

\$75 LOTS.

Block 11, Lot 18.
" 17, " 11.
" 18, " 12.
" 19, " 12.
" 20, " 1.

The above lots are in the market at this date, but are being sold rapidly. Send for plats and pick out the lots you want immediately if you want to "catch on" to the spring boom. Address

STEELE & JEWELL,

Bismarck, D. T.

Feb. 26, 1882.

Garden Seeds!



Flower Seeds!

WYMAN ELLIOTT, City Market, Minneapolis, Minn.

Proposals Wanted for Breaking.

Proposals are wanted for breaking 50 acres in section 10, town 141, range 80. Must be plowed in time to put in oats this year. Call on or address J. A. REA, Register Land Office. 41-43

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss. In Probate Court, Burleigh county, D. T. In the matter of the sale of certain real estate belonging to Mary, Christiana, Alice, Katherine and Clara Rosina Fox, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph Fox, guardian of the above named minors representing among other things that his said wards are seized of certain real estate therein described, and that it is necessary that the same be sold for the purpose of paying debts and investing the balance of the proceeds in more productive property, and praying for license to sell the same.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a special term of this court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Bismarck, on the 11th day of April, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

It is further ordered that notice be given to the next of kin of said wards, and to all persons interested by the publication of this order for three successive weeks before the day of such hearing in the Bismarck Weekly Tribune, a paper printed in said county, or by a service of this order personally on all persons interested at least fourteen days before the day fixed for the hearing of said petition.

(SEAL) E. N. COREY, Judge of Probate, Dated March 7th, 1882. JOHN E. CARLAND, Att'y for Petitioner. 41-44

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